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10			
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
12	EASTERN DISTRIC	T OF CALIFORNIA	
13			
14	BIG SANDY BAND OF WESTERN MONO INDIANS, a federally recognized Indian tribe,	Case No.: 1:22-cv-00844-BAM	
15	Plaintiff,		
16	Tianum,	NOTICE OF RELATED CASES	
17	VS.		
18 19	GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California; and the STATE OF CALIFORNIA,		
20	Defendants.		
21			
22	Plaintiff Big Sandy Band of Western Mono Indians ("Big Sandy" or "Tribe") hereby		
23	submits this Notice of Related Cases pursuant to Eastern District of California Local Rule 123(b).		
24	This action is related to the other actions listed below because this action and the other actions		
25	involve similar issues of fact and the same questions of law, and their assignment to the same		
26	Judge or Magistrate Judge is likely to effect a substantial savings of judicial effort because the		
27	same result should follow in these actions, and	because substantial duplication of labor would	
28			

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1	result if the actions were heard by different Judges of Magistrate Judges. E.D. Cai. L.R. 123(a)(3)		
2	(4).		
3	Big Sandy's action and the following eleven actions all arise under 25 U.S.C. §		
4	2710(d)(7)(A)(i):		
5	• Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians et al. v. Newsom, No. 19-cv-00024-		
6	AWI-SKO		
7	• Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians v. State of California, No. 20-cv-01147-AWI-		
8	SKO		
9	• Bishop Paiute Tribe v. Newsom, No. 20-cv-01318-AWI-SKO		
10	Bear River Band of Rohnerville v. State of California, No. 20-cv-01539-AWI-SKO		
11	Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community v. State of		
12	California, No. 20-cv-01585-AWI-SKO		
13	• Cahuilla Band of Indians v. State of California, No. 20-cv-01630-AWI-SKO		
14	• Pit River Tribe v. Newsom, No. 20-cv-01918-AWI-SKO		
15	• Redding Rancheria v. State of California, No. 21-cv-00579-AWI-SKO		
16	• Pauma Band of Mission Indians v. Newsom, No. 21-cv-01166-AWI-SKO		
17	• Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians v. State of California, No. 21-cv-01509-AWI-		
18	SKO		
19	Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California v. State of California, No.		
20	21-cv-02284-AWI-SKO.		
21	The actions listed above are all related to one another and are all assigned to Senior Distric		
22	Judge Anthony Ishii and Magistrate Judge Sheila K. Oberto.		
23	In this action and the foregoing actions, plaintiff Indian tribes are suing the State of		
24	California and Governor Gavin Newsom (collectively, "California") on the same theory, tha		
25	California violated the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act ("IGRA") by failing to engage in good faith		
26	negotiations to enter into a tribal-state compact governing the conduct of class III gaming activities		
27	Specifically, the plaintiff Indian tribe in each case contends that California failed to negotiate in		
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good faith for a tribal-state gaming compact by insisting on compact provisions that the plaintiff tribe contends are not proper subjects of negotiation under IGRA because they are not among the enumerated subjects of negotiation, 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(3)(C), or because they impose taxes, fees, charges or assessments prohibited under 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(4).

California has adopted many of the same positions in in its compact negotiations with Big Sandy that it has taken with the other tribal plaintiffs. Among the points of dispute in common between this action and the others are California's demands for compact provisions that: (1) expand California's control over tribal reservation activities through the use of overbroad compact definitions, to encompass matters that are not directly related to class III gaming, including tribal employment relations, tribal tort liability, and the regulation of food safety and water quality; (2) require an expansive environmental review process before the tribe may commence improvements on land within tribal jurisdiction; (3) mandate tribal negotiation with local government entities and arbitration of issues on which the tribes and local governments cannot agree; and (4) tax tribal gaming revenues in excess of the limited assessment authorized by IGRA.

Accordingly, this action is sufficiently similar to the foregoing cases that assigning these actions to the same judge should effect a substantial savings of judicial effort.

Respectfully submitted,

July 19, 2022	By: s/John M. Peebles
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